



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

out a definite answer, though it must be said that the facts, so far as known, and the probabilities support the Committee in their position.

Through Jungle and Desert. Travels in Eastern Africa. By William Astor Chanler, A.M. (Harv.), F.R.G.S., Honorary Member of the Imperial and Royal Geographical Society of Vienna. With Illustrations from Photographs taken by the Author, and Maps.

“*When I travelled I saw many things ; and I understand more than I can express.*”—ECCLESIASTICUS, xxxiv. 11.

8vo. New York, Macmillan & Co. London : Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1896.

This volume is the record of two years' work in East Africa, undertaken for the purpose of adding something to the world's knowledge of the country lying between the Tana and Juba rivers. Mr. Chanler had some previous experience of African travel, and his companion, Lieut. von Höhnelt, was with Count Teleki on the expedition which resulted in the discovery of Lakes Rudolf and Stephanie. The plan of campaign was to ascend the Tana River to the limit of navigation, and from that to push as far as possible into the interior to the country of the Rendile, a tribe supposed to range between Lake Stephanie on the north and Mt. Kenia on the south, and reported to be rich in flocks and herds. From these people, if he found them, Mr. Chanler hoped to purchase fresh pack-animals and then to continue his explorations.

This plan was carried out, so far as the Rendile were concerned. They were encountered at a point about 100 miles to the northeast of Mt. Kenia. They are described as a tall, thin race, reddish brown in color, with soft, straight, closely cropped hair, regular and almost Caucasian features and fierce blue eyes. Their arms were bows and arrows and spears, and they seemed to be able to defend themselves against their predatory neighbors. The original home of the tribe was the district between the General Matthews Range and Lake Rudolf.

Each Rendile village is governed by a chief, who is elected by his fellows. Polygamy prevails, and with it primogeniture, though substantial presents are given to the brothers of the heir, who also assumes the care of his mother and sisters. When the sisters are married the goods paid for them become the property of the head of the family.

When a man dies the body is shaved and buried in a sitting

posture in a deep hole. The hole is then filled with stones, piled several feet above the ground so as to form a cairn, in the middle of which a spear is fixed in an upright position. The kindred of the dead man then kill a camel and make a feast for their friends. The whole village goes into mourning, and while this lasts ornaments are removed, or if worn, covered with skins.

The food of the Rendile is milk, meat, blood and the fruit of the doum palm. They eat no game but the giraffe and the antelope, and these they hunt on horseback.

It was not long after leaving the Rendile encampment that Lieut. von Höhnel, while engaged in hunting, was charged and seriously hurt by a rhinoceros. This accident practically put an end to the work of the expedition. Lieut. von Höhnel was carried in a litter down to the coast, and Mr. Chanler, left to struggle with failing health, and seeing his caravan melt away by daily desertions, found himself obliged before long, to follow his disabled companion.

Mr. Chanler has described at length the composition of his caravan and the incidents of the long journey from the arrival at Zanzibar to the parting with his Somali and Sudanese at Aden. The scale is somewhat too large for the achievements, but the picture is interesting and animated. The monotony of palavers with native great men was varied by an occasional fight, and by seizing every opportunity for bagging game, quite as much for the sake of sport as to procure food. Mr. Chanler believes in sport. He says, on page 76:

It is not for sport alone that one shoots in that country; though it is safe to state that the desire to slay is generally present in every fully developed and vigorous man.

If this means that the lower instincts exist in the natural man, it is a commonplace; but if it means that the desire to slay is a distinctive mark of manliness, it is a mistake. Were it otherwise, the accepted type of fully developed and vigorous manhood would be the butcher.

Besides the Rendile, Mr. Chanler discovered the Chanler Falls on the Guaso Nyiro River, a new species of antelope, the *Cervicapra Chanleri*, and a number of new insects. The collections made by himself and Lieut. von Höhnel are now in the National Museum at Washington.

The numerous illustrations are of no great merit, but the maps are fine specimens of skilled workmanship.

Mr. Chanler dedicates his book to Judge Charles P. Daly, President of the American Geographical Society.